Stil und sprache des mittelenglisc... epos Sir Beves of Hamtoun

Carl Schmirgel

Stil und Sprache des mittelenglischen Epos Sir Beves of Hamtoun. I.

Inaugural-Dissertation

welche nebst beigefügten Thesen

mit Genehmigung der

philosophischen Fakultät der Universität Breslau

zur Erlangung der Doctorwürde

Mittwoch, den 13. October 1886, Vormittags 10 Uhr

gegen die Herren Opponenten:

Hugo Hänisch, Dr. phil., Candidat des höheren Schulamts,
Ferdinand Kopka, Drd. phil.

öffentlich verteidigen wird

Carl Schmirgel
aus Schlesien.

BRESLAU.
Buchdruckerei zum Gutenberg Anton Schreiber, Albrechtsstr. 20.

Seinem lieben Onkel

dem Architecten

Herrn Carl Schmirgel

in Dankbarkeit

gewidmet

vom

Verfasser.

Die am Ende des 13. Jahrhunderts entstandene Romanze „Sir Beves of Hamtoun,“ an die sich die folgenden Untersuchungen anschliessen sollen, wurde zum ersten Male herausgegeben unter dem Titel: Sir Beves of Hamtoun, a metrical romance, now first edited from the Auchinleck M. S., printed at Edinburgh, 1838, presented to the members of the Maitland Club by William Turnbull. Eine neue von Professor Kölbing für die Early English Text Society unternommene Ausgabe, in welcher auch die übrigen zahlreichen und in einzelnen Episoden vielfach abweichenden Handschriften berücksichtigt werden, befindet sich im Drucke (vgl. auch die von Kölbing vorgenommene Collation zu Bev. of Hamt in Engl. Stud. II 317 ff.) Den reichen und interessanten Varianten-Apparat für meine Arbeit zu verwerten war mir, wenigstens für jetzt, leider noch nicht vergönnt.

A. Typische Redewendungen.

Den ersten Versuch typische Ausdrücke der mittelenglischen Romanzen im Anschluss an eine Romanze zusammenzustellen machte Zielke bei seiner Ausgabe des Sir Orfeo. Kölbing unterzog sodann in seiner Einleitung zu Amis & Amiloun den Stil der Romanzen mit Schweifreimstrophen einer ausführlichen Betrachtung. Ausser diesen zusammenhängenden Abhandlungen liefern die Anmerkungen Zupitzas zu Guy of Warwick und die Kölbings zu Sir Tristrem reiches Material von stereotypen Wendungen. Es soll nun auch im folgenden versucht werden, ähnlich wie Zielke es mit Sir Orfeo gethan hat, diejenigen Ausdrücke in Beves of Hamtoun, welche in andern mittelenglischen Romanzen in gleicher oder ähnlicher Form erscheinen und sich deshalb als formelhaft

herausstellen, zu sammeln und zu ordnen. Nur durch eine grosse Zahl derartiger Einzeluntersuchungen wird es mit der Zeit möglich sein ein vollständiges Bild von dem reichen Schatze feststehender Formeln im mittelenglischen Epos zu gewinnen. Da unser Gedicht reich an Kampfschilderungen ist, bot sich zum ersten Male die Gelegenheit vor allem die eine Kampfschilderung enthaltenden Phrasen einer gesonderten Betrachtung zu unterziehen.

Ich beginne mit denjenigen Gruppen von typischen Redewendungen, welche in den oben erwähnten Sammlungen bereits behandelt worden sind, werde aber nur die daselbst nicht angeführten Ausdrücke berücksichtigen.

Ein Gefühl der Freude wird, wie folgt, geschildert: Bev. 2881 Eiþer oþer gan to kisse And made meche ioie & blisse = Rich. 1535 und Guy p. 467 22*), ib. 3767 And gonne klepen & to kisse And made meche ioie & blisse; Sir Triamore (Perc. F. M. II p. 78 ff.) 1573 þen was þere great ioy & blisse, When they togeþer gan kisse; Sev. Sag. 3038 Bitwene þam was grete ioy & blis, In armes, ful curtaysly, þay kys; vgl. Zielke Sir Orf. p. 14, wo Belege für Reime von bliþe mit siþe oder swiþe gegeben werden. — Ohne den Reim mit blisse: Bev. 65 (A wolde me —) Cleppen & kissen wiþ al is miȝt; Alis. 7170 þer was cluppyng & kussyng; Guy 3080 þe maydyn for to clyppe & kysse; Oct. 435 And her sone gan clep & kesse Abowte her swere, ib. 585 Her sone sche gan cleppe & kesse; Em. 212 He klypped her ond kyssed her swete, ib. 1020 And clypte & kyssed her sote. — Bev. 3274 And to þe castel þai wente i-same Wiþ gret solas, gle & game; Erl of Toul. 472 þus dwellyd þe erl in þat place Wyþ game, myrþe & gret solase; Oct. 1157 And maden game & gret solace; Lyb. Disc. 1676 þey sete to þe sopere Wyþ moch gle & game. — Bev. 2940 Beves louȝ & hadde gode

*) Die Citate aus Guy of Warwick, bei denen die Seitenzahl mit der Verszahl der betreffenden Seite genannt wird, sind der Ausgabe von Turnbull: Guy of Warwick & Rembrun his son. Edinburgh 1840, entnommen. Diejenigen dagegen, bei welchen nur die Verszahl angegeben wird, der Ausgabe von Zupitza.

game; Launf. 577 Syr Valentyn loȝ & hadde good game; Alis. 4278 þeo ȝonge þerof hadden game. — Bev. 3127 Wel was Saber paid wiþ þan = ib. 3243, 3343; Alis. 2031 Darie was wel apaied; Sev. Sag. 233 þemperur was well i-paied, ib. 1618 þat niȝt he was ful wel apaid; und ähnlich Yw. & Gaw. 1246, ib. 1335; Erl of Toul. 683; Perc. 205; u. a.

Ueberaus einförmig sind die Romanzen in der Schilderung des Schmerzes: Bev. 298 Yerne a wep is hondes wrong; Am. & Am. 859 þe maiden wepe, hir hondes wrong; Em. 639 þey wepte & wronge her honde; Yw. & Gaw. 2773 þan scho wepe & wrang hir handes; Cleg. 106 He wrong his hondes & wepyd sore; Sev. Sag. 1949 His emperice þer he fond Sore wepe & wrong hire hond; ausserdem noch: Egl. 815, Sir Degree (P. F. M. III p. 16 ff.) 68, 132. — Bev. 1311 When he awok & speke miȝte Sore a wep & sore siȝte, der letzte Vers = Guy 293; Isumbr. 139 þey wepid alle & syȝede sare; Guy 5 [19] He gan to wepe & sore siche = ib. 13 [15]. — Das Haar wird zerrauft und die Kleider zerrissen: Bev. 1309 Terri fel þan doun & swouȝ; His her, his cloþes he al to drouȝ, ib. 1443 þanne was þat maide wo inouȝ, In hire chaumber hire her ȝe drouȝ; Alis. 4658 Alisaundre his cloþes to-tare And to drouȝ his yellow here; Sev. Sag. 472 Sche ta[illegible] hire her & [illegible]k here clo[illegible] [illegible]y 279 He rent hys cloþe, he drewe hys here, ib. 7281; Guy 249 [19] To rent his here his cloþes he drouȝ; Alis. 6876 Heore heir heo taren, lasse & more; Guy 7413 He drewe his berde & his here; Yw & Gaw 823 His fayr har sche al to droȝ; Perc 2157 Hir cloþes þer scho rafe hir fro. — Bev. 899 þus þat maide made hire mon; K. of Tars 49 To Jhesu Crist heo made hire mone; Isumbr. 384 Unto þe heȝe kyng of heuene Made he þane his mone; Sir Ferumbr. 910 þan þe knyȝt is mone gan make; Am. & Am. 569 To sir Amis sche made hir mon; vgl. noch Alis. 5173 (Alisaunder —) wep & made gret mournyng; Erl of Toul 990 And moche mornyng he mase. — Bev. 1367 Brademond quakede at þe bord, ib. 1389 Brademond quakede al for drede; Guy 3756 For drede fast can he quake, fast = Lyb. Disc. 559; Guy 372 [22] — and gan

to quake. — Bev. 511 þe childes hertte wex wel colde = ib. 553, ib. 1266 For him his hertte was ever cold; Sir Triam. (a. a. O.) 224 þat made þe queenes hart full cold; Part. of Bl. 4329 Hys hert wyþ in hym gan to cold fast = ib. 4984; Sir Ferumbr. 1024 for þe myn herte ys cold. (vgl. C. Breul: Sir Gowther p. 188). — Die Worte: Bev. 2717 þanne herde he belles ringe, Priestes, clerkes loude singe deuten auf eine Trauerfeier für den vermeintlich toten Beves hin. Mit fast denselben Worten wird eine Freudenfeier beschrieben in Guy 5803 þen beganne þe bellus to rynge, Prestys & clerkys meryly to synge. Dass die Freudenglocken geläutet werden begegnet uns noch: Egl. 600 For yoye þe bellus gan rynge = ib. 765 = Guy 143 [13]. Zur Totenfeier vgl. noch Merl. 1296 (P. F. M. I p. 417 ff.) (he mett a course þiþer-ward) Wiþ preists & clarkes singing before.

Feststehende Ausdrücke für einzelne Momente des Liebeslebens sind: Bev. 913 Josiane þat maide briȝt þat louede Beves wiþ al hire miȝt; Guy 5 [16] Gii hir loued wiþ al his miȝt; Rich. 882 Sche lovyd Rychard wiþ alle her miȝt; Part. of Bl. 5203 þat lovyþ her truly wyþ all hys myȝt; Guy 3963 I have þe lovyd wyþ all my myȝt = Launf. 677 = Yw. & Gaw. 1164. — Bev. 1106 Ichaue þe leuer to me lemman, þe bodi in þe scherte naked þan al þe gold þat Crist haþ maked; Guy 3967 þy barre body ys darre to me þen all þe gold in crystyante, ib. 7067 I had leuyr þe body all bare Of yowre doȝtur wyþowten mare þen þe doȝtur of þemperowre; Degrev. 557 I wolde aske þam na mare But hyr body all bare; vgl. auch Guy 147 [13] Leuer him þouȝt to haue hir bodi on Wiþouten silver & gold & precious ston. — Bev. 2947 To Josiane he hadde his loue cast; Erl of Toul. 484 þat oon hys loue on hur caste. — Zu Bev. 897 Loue longing me haþ becouȝt vgl. Kölbing Sir Tr., Anmk. zu V. 1860.

Von Phrasen, die fromme Segenswünsche enthalten, nenne ich: Bev. 4439 (am Schlusse) þus endeþ Beves of Hamtoun, God ȝeve us alle is benesoun; K. Horn 1528 (am Schlusse) For þus him endeþ Hornes song; Jesus þat is of heuen king Yeue us alle is suete blessing; Rich. 6114 God

ȝeue us alle hys benysoun; Launf. 1042 (a. Schlusse) Jhesus, þat ys heuene kyng, Yeue us alle hys blessyng, fast = Perc. 2285 (a. Schlusse); Isumbr. 793 (a. Schlusse) He (sc. god) gyffe us alle his dere blyssynge, fast = Alis. 8030 (am Schlusse). — Bev. 4436 God on hire soules haue pite, fast = Guy 10780 u. Egl. 992, nur für pite — mercy; Alis. 2896 God on us haue pite; Kn. of Curt. 499 (a. Schlusse) þe hyȝe god — On her have mercy & us echone. — Bev. 510 Crist of heuene be vs mild = Sev. Sag. 1046. — Bev. 2079 God hire childe fro care; Alis. 2046 Jesus schilde us alle from sorowe, ib. 6033 God ows schilde al fro care = ib. 6565, nur schame für care; und ebenso Egl. 508; Sir Ferumbr. 320 So crist — scheld ous fram care (vgl. C. Breul: Sir Gowther p. 168). — Bev. 1432 God bringe him up hol & sonde; Ipom. 1383 God kepe you hole & sounde.

Hieran schliessen sich am besten die Begrüssungsformeln, da sie zum teil in Segenswünschen bestehen. Sehr häufig ist die Begrüssung have gode dai: Bev. 108, Rich. 1060, Sir Triam. 1025, Amad. 464, Ipom. 463, 1015; u. a. — Bev. 1374 God þe saue = Ipom. 257, Guy 682, 1223, 2451; Yw. & Gaw. 3870; u. a. — Bev. 2402 Welcome = Guy 1683; Guy 97 [10]; Ipom. 289 Welcome ye be = Isumbr. 531; Launf. 95 þow art wellcome; Egl. 437 Welcome mote yow be; vgl. Kölbing Sir Tr. Anmkg. z. V. 838, wo noch andere Begrüssungsformeln angegeben werden. — Die Ueberbringung eines Grusses wird folgendermassen ausgedrückt: Bev. 130 þe leuedi — þe grette wel = ib. 164, nur emperur f. leuedi; Ipom. 1376 (þe quenys leman) Gretyþe þe wele; Sev. Sag. 3838 Wele þe gretes þe yong kyng; Yw. & Gaw. 1598 My lady gretes þe wele be me; Isumbr. 532 þe kynge of heuene wele gretis þe; Guy 410 [20] He greteþ þe wele.

Von den zahlreichen Beteuerungsformeln sollen nur die seltener vorkommenden hervorgehoben werden: Bev. 1504 For al þe gold ne þe tresor þatþow miȝt in þe cite belouke, ib. 562 For al þe seluer ne þe golde þat is vnder heuene liȝt, ib. 2240 Naiþer for siluer nor for golde = Arth. & Merl. 128, Bev. 1877 For al þis castel ful of golde. Aehnliche

Beteuerungen in andern Romanzen sind: Guy 3208 For all þe golde in crystyante = Squ. of L. D. 170 und Sir Ferumbr. 1157; Guy 5247 For all þe golde in þis towne; Guy 327 [7] For ful þis toun of gold; Rich. 3796 For gold, sylvyr, ne for no mede; K. of Tars 81 For gold, seluer, ne rent; Sev. Sag. 2790 for gold ne silver; Alis. 903 For al þe gold of Cartage (vgl. Kölbing Sir Tr. Anmkg. zu V. 2900). — Bev. 3399 for no castel = Rich. 1546; Guy 364 [19] For no cite no no castel. — Bev. 123 Be me swere = Sev. Sag. 3413, Guy 3958, 4689.

Zur Bekräftigung eines Eides werden Gottheiten angerufen, oder es wird auf das Gesetz (lay, bok) geschworen: Bev. 1850 Be god — I swere an oþe = ib. 1895, ib. 2299 And swor be god in trinite; Launf. 722 And be god he swor hys oþ; Egl. 82 Y swere be god, heven kynge; Rich. 694 And swor is oþ be heuene kÿng. — Bev. 3704 And be Mahoun he swor is oþ = ib. 3860 = Merl. 2040 = Sir Ferumbr. 1948; Guy 107 [7] þan swore a gret oþ þe soudan Bi Mahoun. — Bev. 1053 þow schelt swere vpon þe lay = ib. 1242; Alis. 1325 Kyng Darie swor by his lay. Oc 1721 þan by my lay Y dare well swere; Guy 8372 And swore on boke = Yw. & Gaw. 1547; Arth. & Merl. 1629 þe King swore opon a boke; Merl. 2231 Vpon a booke he wold sweare.

Ein Eid der Treue wird mit den folgenden Worten geleistet: Bev. 1058 þarto me treuþe y þe pliȝte, Alis. 4114 He doþ þeo þreo, wiþouten reuþe, Pliȝte to him heore treowþe; Sev. Sag. 1834 Nai, moder, mi treuþe I pliȝt; Am. & Am. 367 Mi treuþe I pliȝt, in diesem Gedicht noch öfter: 583, 586, 664 u. a.; ferner Yw. & Gw. 1925, 3904, Lyb. Disc. 537, Erl of Toul. 210, 219, u. a.; vgl. Egl. 246 Hys trowþe to hym he strake (vgl. Kölbing Sir Tr. A. z. 3134 u. Zupitza G. of W., A. zu V. 4330).

Phrasen, die ein Gebet enthalten, sind: Bev. 803 Wile Beues made is praiere To god & Mari is moder dere = ib. 2691 = ib. 4235 = Em. 670, nur in den beiden letzten Belegen Jhesu für gode; K. of Tars 831 His preyers he gon to make To him þat Judas solde And to Marie his moder

dere; Guy 424 [10] To Jhesu Crist þai gonne crye And to his moder Marie; Guy 10068 And to Jesu hys preyer maked; K. of Tars 77 To god heo made hire preyers. — Bev. 2683 On his knees he gan to falle, To Jhesu Crist he gan to calle = Rich. 4849. — Bev. 1585 Ich bedde þe lord for þe pite þat þow haue merci on me; B. Flor. 1854 Sche seyde: Lady Mary free Now þow have mercy on me; Part. of. Bl. 285 I pray yow fully to haue mercy on me; — Bev. 2508 On Jhesu Crist was al his þouȝt = K. of Tars 412; auf dieselbe Weise gelangt auch das Sehnen der Liebenden zum Ausdruck: Egl. 105 On hur ys alle my þoȝt; Kn. of Curt. 211 But on his lady was his þouȝt; Guy 5 [14] Al another it was his thought On Felice —, fast = ib. 406 [24]. — Bev. 1645 To Jhesu Crist he bed abone, And he him grauntede wel sone = ib. 1795; Chron. of Engl. 55 Ant of Bruyt he bad the bone Ant he him grauntede suiþe sone. — Die Erhörung des Gebetes erscheint auch in folgender Form: Bev. 2457 And Jhesu Crist þat sit in heuene Wel herde þat ermites steuene And grauntede him is praiere; Am. & Am. 2350 And Jesu Crist in þat stede Ful well he herd þat kniȝtes bede And graunt him his praiere.

Es werden einander gegenüber gestellt das Gebet der Christen zu Jesu und Maria und das der Heiden zu ihren Göttern: Bev. 3964 To hire godes þai bede in eiþer side; Beves bad help to Marie sone, King Yuor to sein Mahoune; Ase Beves bad helpe to Marie, To Tervagaunt Yuor gan crie; ähnlich Oct. 1089 þe Crystene made here prayere To Mary sone, þe sarsyns cryde all yn fere To hare god Mahoun. — Ein Dankgefühl äussert sich als Gebet: Bev. 2733 þanne al þe folk þat þar was þankede Jhesu of þat gras; Rich. 1091 He knelyd doun in þat place And þankyd god off hys grace = Degrev. 349; Erl of Toul. 1100 All þat stoden in þat place þankyd god of hys grace; Amad. 520 And þonkyd god of his grace = Kn. of Curt. 269, Erl of Toul. 119, Part. of Bl. 2670; Guy 34 [23] þerl þerof wel glad he was And þonked god of þat gras. — Bev. 2323 And ofte he þankede þe king in glori Of is grace & is victory; Oct. 1155 þe Cristene

þonkede of hys grace þe kyng of glorye; Arth. & Merl. 3369 & þo he þonked þe king of glorie þat him hadde ȝouen þe victorie.

Folgende attributive Bestimmungen zu Gott, Jesus und Maria sind gebräuchlich: Bev. 615 For me lordes loue þat sit hiȝ in hevene above, vgl. ib. 535 Be Mahoun þat sit anhiȝ, ib. 2457 Jhesu Crist þat sit in heuene; Rich. 4160 be Jesu, þat in heuene sit, ib. 5473 for my lordes loue þat syttep heiȝe in heuene aboue; Arth. & Merl. 28 Bi Jesus leue, þat sitt aboue; Alis. 7715 god þat syt aboue = Part. of Bl. 217 u. 2943; Oct. 1125 þorȝ miȝt of Jesus & of Marie In heuene þat sytte; Guy 3651 þat ylke kynge þat syttyþ in heuyn. — Bev. 4250 god þat sit in trinite; Cleg. 199 Dere god in trenyte; Guy 7131 God þat sate in trynyte; K. of Tars 242 god þat sit in trinite = ib. 699; Erl of Toul. 119 And syþen he þanked god of his grace þat syttyþ in trynyte. — Bev. 1373 God þat made þis world aronde, ib. 846 God þat alle þing wrouȝt = ib. 2608, 4172; Merl. 899 god þat all þis world wrouȝt fast = K. of T. 491 u. Guy 398[24]; Guy 8695 God þat all has wroȝt, fast = Erl of Toul. 753. — Bev. 2663 Lourd, þat rerede þe Lazaroun = Guy 10193 u. Guy 391[23]. — Bev. 4289 Be him þat herwede helle = Erl of Toul. 256; Yw & Gaw. 2874 cumly Crist þat herried hell; Squ. of L. D. 148 For his loue þat harrowed hell (vgl. C. Breul, S. Gowth. p. 167).

Von Redewendungen, welche eine neue Episode einleiten, füge ich zu den von Kölbing i. d. E. zu Am. & Am. p. 57 u. 58 citierten noch die folgenden hinzu: Bev. 1883 þo hit befel vpon a cas; Yw. & Gaw. 2744 In þat land byfel þis case. — Bev. 3603 Amorwe — Wran þat þe liȝte day was spronge; Cleg. 626 Tomorvu whan þe day doþe spryng; Amad. 272 Ad morne when þe dey began to spryng, fr. Egl. 1108, u. a. — Bev. 3345 Amorwe whan hit was dai cler = Alis. 1978 = Erl of Toul. 814, nur yerly f. amorwe = Degrev. 619. — Bev. 3003 And whan hit drouȝ toward þe niȝt; Erl of Toul. 694 Sone hyt drowe toward nyȝt; Part. of Bl. 4152 þe day gan passe hit drow to nyȝt; vgl. Rich.

2379 And when it drew towards þe eue. — Bev. 3061 hit drouȝ to noune; Cleg. 89 Whan yt drewe toward þe noon. — Eine neue Episode wird auch damit eingeleitet, dass der Dichter versichert, er wolle die nackte Thatsuche, ohne Ausschmückung, berichten: Bev. 2147 What helpeþ hit to make fable? = ib. 3381; und ähnlich in andern Romanzen: Sev. Sag. 1617 What helpeþ hit ani more seid?, ib. 1861 What helpeþ hit longe tale? Launf. 633 What help hyt for to lye? Lyb. Disc. 916 What help mo tales telld? Guy 145[4] What schuld Y make tales mo? Arth. & Merl. 3055 What helpeþ it make tale long? (vgl. Kölbing Sir Tr. Anmkg. zu V. 918, Mätzner, Sprachprob. I p. 159 u. Breul, Sir Gowth. p. 176). — Der Dichter sucht die Aufmerksamkeit der Zuhörer durch den Hinweis auf ein seltenes Ereignis zu erregen: Bev. 1527. A wonder þing now ye mai here = ib. 1566, ib. 1792 Herkneþ now a wonder cas = Merl. 597; Rich. 3820 But now ȝe may her a wundyr. Alis. 154 Ac heriþ now a selcouþ cas, ib. 1663 Ac heriþ now a wondur þyng = ib. 4105, nur listeniþ f. heriþ; Sev. Sag. 26. Herkens now a ferli cas.

Der Uebergang von einer Episode zur andern erscheint fast durchgängig in formelhafter Weise. Der gebräuchlichste ist: Lete we be — — And speke we (telle we, talke we). Z. B. Bev. 1345 Lete we now be is em Saber And speke we of Beves þe maseger; findet sich noch: Bev. 2941, 3439, 3533, 3829, 4143, Rich. 1113, Yw. & Gaw. 869, Erl of Toul. 475, Squ. of L. D. 301, 669, Em. 70, 742, 946, K. of Tars 349, B. Flor. 793 u. a. — Andere Formen des Uebergangs sind: Bev. 1708 Now reste we here a lite wiȝt And speke we scholle of Brademond; Lyb. Disc. 1219 Now reste we here a whyle — And telle we oþer tales. — Bev. 1263 Terne we aȝen þar we wer er And speke of is em Saber; Erl of Toul. 163 Leve we now þe emperowr in þoȝt — And to þe erle turne we agayn; Aehnlichkeit mit dieser Stelle hat Perc. 1057 Late we Percyvelle þe ȝynge Fare in goddes blessynge And untille Arthoure þe kynge Wille we agayne take; vgl. noch Egl. 877 kepe we þys chylde of mekylle honowre And speke we of hys modur whyte as flowre. —

Einfacher geschieht der Uebergang in: Bev. 1433 Now speke we, ebenso: Rich. 3592, 4997; Guy 83, 3731, 5651, 6089, u. a.

Gern wenden die Romanzendichter Vergleiche an, die sich jedoch nur in einem engen Kreise bewegen (vgl. auch Zielke S. O. p. 19): Bev. 1543 A fleande nadder was in an hole. For elde blak ase eni cole; Guy 260[26] His bodi is swarter þan ani cole. Dieser Vergleich findet hauptsächlich bei Pferden Anwendung: Rich. 273 Al togyder cole blak Was hys horse, fast = Part. of Bl. 1957; Oct. 840 And seȝ þat fole Raggeþ & heȝ — And blak as cole; K. Horn 589 þar he tok his gode fole Also blak so eni cole (vgl. Mätzner Gloss. I, 453). — Bev. 735 þanne was he ase fresch to fiȝt So was þe faukoun to þe fliȝt; Rich. 2275 þen was Richard as prest to fiȝt As ever was fowl to þe fliȝt; Otuel (E. E. T. S. XXXIX) 1673 þei were also fous (?) to fiȝt As euere was a foul to fliȝt; Alis. 2523 Twelve kniȝtes Wel arayed so foul to flyȝte; Yw. & Gaw. 629 And sone he saw cumand a kniȝt Als fast so þe fowl in flyȝt, ib. 1303 Him þoȝt þat he was also lyȝt Als a fowl es to þe flyȝt. — Bev. 1407 þo faste hii gonne aboute him scheue Ase don ben aboute þe heue; Rich. 5751 As bees swarmen in þe hyves Crystene men in aftyr dryves, ib. 6927 þei gunnen on hym as þykk to fleon As out of þe hyve doþ þe beon. — Bev. 2309 And be þe riȝt leg ȝhe gim grep Ase þe wolf deþ wiþ þe schep; Alis 2183 Alisaundre ferde on eche half, So hit wore a hungry wolf Whan he comuþ amonges schep, ib. 2417 Salome syȝ, at þat on half, Hon Alisaundre as a wolf, þat feole dayȝes hadde y — fast, þe scheep todraweþ in þe wast; Arth. & Merl. 4047 Ac, al so wolf þe schep gan driue Arthour smot hem after swiþe; Sir Ferumbr. 950 Als furde þay wiþ þat ilke hepe .... As doþ wolues among þe schepe. — Bev. 792 His hyde was harde ase eni flent; Perc. 2058 þe clobe was harde as þe flynt.

Einige Sätze allgemeinen Inhalts, zum Teil mit dem Charakter von Sprichwörtern, sind: Bev. 1191 Men, saiþ ȝhe, seide in olde riote þat wimmanes bolt is sone schote; Sev. Sag. 991 For here bolt is sone i-schote; vgl. Yw & Gaw.

2168 For fole bolt is sone schot. — Bev. 4207 þus men schel teche vile glotouns þat will misaie gode barouns; Guy 9215 Men schall so chastyse soche glotons For to mysaye gentyll barons; Guy 353[10] So schal men chasti foule glotuns þat wil missay gode barouns. — Mit Bev. 1880 þus beginneþ grim to growe hat Aehnlichkeit B. Flor. 367 And þus begynneþ a bale to brewe (vgl. C. Breul a. a. O. p. 183).

Auf folgende Weise wird nach dem Namen und der Herkunft einer Person gefragt: Bev. 539 Child, a seide, whan wer þe bore, What is þe name? telle me fore; Guy 449[22] What is þe name? tel me fore, And y schel sai þe whar ich was bore; Guy 630 What ys þy name? where were þow borne, noch Guy 1235, 1339, 4305, Guy 160[23], 230[17]; Lyb. Disc. 653 Tell me what ys þy name, And wher þow wer ybore; Arth. & Merl. 1267 Telle ons now, what is þi name; Sir Triam. 437 what's your name? = Egl. 1268; Cleg. 518 What is thy name? = K. Horn 197; Sir Degree 857 Where was þou borne? B. Flor. 507 He askyd where þey were borne. — Bev. 424 What dostow here = ib. 462 = Egl. 313; Sir Triam. 436 what doe you here? — Bev. 3317 þe king askede him what he were; Perc. 969 þe knyȝte askede hym þare Whase man what he ware; Guy 4[21] And seþþe sche asked him in the plas Whennes he cam & what he was.

Ein stereotypes Versprechen ist: Bev. 559 Hire I schel þe ȝeue to wiue And al me lond after me liue, ib. 1455 þat he hire grauntede to is wiue And al is lond after is liue; Sir Degree 331 And alsoe his dauȝtur to he his wiffe and his lands after his liffe; Amad. 572 Halfe my kyngdam whylyst Y lyffe Wytt my doȝtter Y wyll þe ȝyffe; Guy 239[21] Sir Tirri ichil mi douhter giue And half mi lond while þat y liue; Arth. & Merl. 6575 Mi douhter ich wald him ȝiue & al mi þing, wiþ to liue. — Bev. 4377 And ȝaf him is douȝter be þe honde And after is day all Ingelonde; Guy 5504 He schall haue . . . All my lande eftur my day, noch ib.: 6295, 7015; Lyb. Disc. 688 Pe erl Autore also blyue Profrede hys doȝtyr hym to wyue — And all after hys lyue Hys lond to haue for ay; ohne eines der bisherigen Reimworte: Yw & Gaw.

3138 þan sal þow haue all þis honour And my doȝter in mariage And also al myne heritage; Guy 97[23] Mine feyr douhter þou schalt habbe And half mi lond wiþouten gabbe, ib. 146[22] Mi douhter y giue þe here u. 146[25] And half mi lond ich giue þe, vgl. ib. 243[13]. — Andere Versprechungen sind: Bev. 76 I schel þe ȝeue gold & fe: Squ. of. L. D. 481 I schall þe ȝyue boþ gold & fe; Guy 221[21] And make þe riche of gold & fe. — Bev. 152 An hors i-charged wiþ golde rede I schel þe ȝeue; Guy 4484 And also many horses chargyd wyþ golde.

Formelhafte Zeitbestimmungen sind: Bev. 146 Yif me lif hit wile leste, ib. 1074 While his lif wile leste; Guy 1495 whylk hys lyfe wolde laste. — Til hit come (to) domesdai: Bev. 2467, Alis. 6288, 6408.

Die typische Ausdrucksweise für Ueberbringung einer Nachricht: Bev. 651 Tiding com to Ermyn, kehrt wieder: ib. 4273, 4359, Rich. 2221, 2229, Alis. 2599, Launf. 613, Guy 34[26], u. a. Auch worde cam to begegnet: B. Flor. 1021, Perc. 1350.

Hier seien folgende inhaltlich verwandte, sonst nicht unterzubringende Stellen genannt: Bev. 695 þe kniȝtes wenten ont in rape þai were fain so to ascape; Rich. 2121 þe messangers went ont ful swyþe, Of þeir escaping þey were blyþe. — Bev. 2210 þe king comeþ sone fro honting And wiþ him mani a riche king; Guy 52[5] þe douk Otous fram hunting com, And wiþ him erls mani on. — Bev. 4433 An hous he made of religioun For to singe for sire Benoun; Guy 415[8] An abbay he lete make For to sing for hem to.

In mehreren Gruppen von Redensarten treten bei ähnlichem Inhalt fast durchgehends dieselben Reimworte auf: Bev. 503 Schipes hii fonde þer stonde Of heþenesse & of fele londe; ib. 2071 Mani palmer þar stonde Of fele kene londe, ib. 2377 A dromond hii fonde þer stonde þat wolde into heþ ne londe; Oct. 386 And seȝ þer many schypys stonde And marchauntes of vncouþ londe, ib. 511 In a day ȝhe yede be þe se-stronde And þer ȝhe fand many schyppys stonde; K. Horn 597 He fond schup stonde Wiþ heþene honde. —

Bev. 19 Whan he was fallen into elde þat he ne miȝt himself welde, ib. 4365 And now icham so falle in elde þat I ne mai min armes welde, ib. 367 And when þow ert of swich elde þat þow miȝt þeself welde; Rich. 6177 For he was fallen in elde þat he myȝt non armes welde; Sev. Sag. 3947 Here efter when þou cums on elde And may noȝt wele þiseluen welde; Guy 878 þat men may holde me doȝty in elde When y may not myselfe welde. — Bev. 46. Man whan he falleþ into elde Feble a wexeþ & vnbelde, vgl. Guy 11135 When þey be well strekyn in elde þen þey wax stronge & belde, und Guy 448[10] Whan hii ginneþ for to helde þanne þai wexeþ stout & belde. — Bev. 208 Wiþ tresoun was he þar slawe And i-brouȝt of is lif dawe, und fast mit demselben Wortlaut ib. 316, 1064, 3479, 4275; Alis. 6090 þere was mony knyȝt y-slawe And mony mon y-brouȝt of dawe; Guy 53[11] When he wist his folk y-slawe And þurh him brouȝt oliue dawe; Arth. & Merl. 4217 For her kniȝtes were so yslawe & her kin brouȝt o liue dawe; Sir Ferumbr. 3573 Wel III hundred þay habbeþ a-slawe & y broȝt of lyues dawe. — Bev. 557 And þow wile þe god forsake And to Apolyn me lord take; Rich. 3677 And ȝiff he wolde Jesu forsake And Appolyn to lorde take; K. of Tars 668 Mi false godes ichul forsake To Jhesu Crist þenne ichul me take, ib. 975 For ichaue Mahoun forsake To Jhesu Crist ichaue me take; The sege of Melayne (E. E. T. S. XXXV) 73 If I solde Crystyndome for-sake And to heþyn lawe me take; Sir Ferumbr. 1928 & hoteþ þe þat þou for-sake þy false god Mahone, & to cristendom þat þov take, vgl. ib. 2110. Die Reimworte in umgekehrter Folge: K. of Tars 453 To Tirmagaunt ichul me take And Jhesu Crist ichul forsake. — Bev. 1859 þe geaunt was wonder strong Rome þretti fote long = ib. 2321; Launf. 511 Syr Valentyne was wonþer strong Fyftene feet he was longe; Chr. of Engl. 21 Geaunty her wonede swiþe stronge þat were boþe grete & longe, ib. 47 Geomagug þat wes so strong And so wonderliche long; Guy 394[9] He was so michel & so strong And þerto so wonderliche long; Arth. & Merl. 4885 A wiȝt geaunt, gret & strong,

Of fet fourtene he was long, ib. 5997 He was of XIIII fet long & swiþe gret & swiþe strong, fast = ib. 6065. — Bev. 1845 Me lord, ȝhe seide, is a geaunt And leueþ on Mahoun & Tervagaunt; Lyb. Disc. 1300 And þat fyle geaunt þat leuede yn Termagaunt. — Bev. 2125 Mete & drynke þai hadde afyn, Boþe piment & plente a wyn; Launf. 343 Mete & drynk þey hadde afyn, Pyement, clare & Reynysch wyn; vgl. Kölbing S. Tristr. Anmkg. p. 543. — Bev. 1157 A mantel whit so melk, þe broider is of tuli selk; Rich. 67 Her ropes wer off tuely sylk Al so whyt as ony mylk, ib. 1515 Upon a stede whyt so mylke, His trappys wer off tuely sylke; Alis. 1033 Upon a mule, whyt so mylk, Hire barneys gold, beten wiþ selk; Part. of Bl. 558 Her lees were as softe as sylk And therto whyte as ony mylk, vgl. ib. 1908. — Bev. 919 ȝif þou me wernest wiþouten faile Ischel winne hire in plein bataile; K. of Tars 31 Andelles i swere, wiþouten fayle, I schul hire winnen in pleyn batayle. — Bev. 52 Faire child he was & bolde, He nas boute seven winter olde; Guy 421[4] Be þat he was seue winter old, He was a fair child & a bold. — Bev. 3728 In grete Grese, so saiþ þe bok, Saber gret sikenesse tok; Arth. & Merl. 63 Sone after, as ich finde in boke, A gret sikenes þe king him toke. — Bev. 4387 þe feste leste fourtene niȝt To al þat euer come apliȝt, ib. 4357 And helde a feste fourtene niȝt To al þat ever come apliȝt; Arth. & Merl. 2625 þe fest lasted fourtenniȝt To al, þat euer come, y pliȝt, ib. 3377 þis fest last fourteniȝt, þat was riche & noble, a pliȝt, ib. 3581 And þo held Arthour fest, a pliȝt, þat last ful fourtenniȝt; vgl. Guy 274[6] þe fest lasted a fourtenniȝt. — Bev. 2335 His clob was to ȝeue a strok A lite bodi of an ok; Roland & Vernagu (E. E. T. S. XXXIX) 596 þe bodi of a ȝong oke To ȝif þer-wiþ a stroke.

Es mögen nun diejenigen Redensarten folgen, die sich auf Kämpfe und Schlachtenschilderungen beziehen.

Folgende Ausdrücke, die Bewaffnung und Rüstung betreffend, kehren wieder: Bev. 759 A gerte him wiþ a gode bronde And tok a spere in his honde = ib. 1667, 2553, 4187; Guy 3625 Syþen he gurde hym wyþ hys bronde =

ib. 4301. — Bev. 4297 And tok a spere in is hond = Guy 3871, 3878, 4065 u. a.; Rich. 4513 In hand he tok a spere long = Alis. 2745, nur styf für long, Alis. 5320 Shelde & spere in honde he toke; Guy 135[1] On hond he nam a spere kerueinde; Arth. & Merl. 3987 Euerich of hem nome in his hond A launce boþe stefe & strong; Part. of Bl. 1933 And in hys hand a spere full goode. — Bev. 1861 He tok a leuour in is hond; Egl. 308 (þe ȝeaunt . . . .) A clobb of yron in honde haþe tan. — Bev. 772 His scheld aboute is nekke a nam = ib. 1669 = Guy 3627, nur cast für nam; Rich. 5667 On his schuldre a scheeld of steel; Sev. Sag. 741 þe scheld aboute his nekk; Guy 359[19] Opon his schulder henge a duble scheld; Arth. & Merl. 5909 About his nek a scheld strong; Part. of Bl. 1918 Aboute hys nekk heng a sheelde. — Bev. 945 Al y armed to þe teþ = ib. 3468 und 4305; Lyb. Disc. 460 All y armed yn to þe teþ; Sir Ferumbr. 2707 þey wern y-armed in-to þe teþ.

Das Herbeirufen des Gefolges wird so ausgedrückt: Bev. 930 And after all is kniȝtes a sent = ib. 3188; Guy 6245 Ames sende aftur hys knyȝtys all; Alis. 1369 (nicht zum Kampfe) Kyng Alisaundre doþ of sende Alle his dukes & barones hende. — Bev. 3129 Beves & Saber sente here sonde Wide into fele londe; Arth. & Merl. 6733 Ich rede, we sende our sond To alle our peres of þis lond; Guy 71[21] Now sent Gii his sondes about, ib. 426[7] Wiþ mesagers a sent is sonde. — Der Anführer ruft seine Mannen auch durch das Blasen des Hornes herbei: Bev. 3201 Saber is horn began to blowe þat is ost him scholde knowe; K. Horn 1371 Horn gan his horn to blowe, Is folk hit con y-knowe; Alis. 3862 He blew his horn saundoute, His folk come swiþe aboute; Lyb. Disc. 1045 Hys bugle he began to blowe, For hys folk hyt schuld knowe; Arth. & Merl. 4041 Morganor þo gan to blowe þat folk so gun his horn knowe. Bei der Mehrzahl der angeführten Fälle ist der günstige Reim blowe: knowe zu beachten. — Zu v. 829 þanne a sette horn to mouþe And blew þe pris ase wel couþe vgl. Kölbg. Sir Tristr. Anmkg. zu v. 506.

Das Aufsitzen aufs Pferd wird übereinstimmend geschildert: He bestrit (oder began to stride) his hors: Bev. 199, 1259, 1513, 1828, Rich. 475, Sir Degree 419, Guy 3158, 3629, 5847, Guy 232 [9], Lyb. Disc. 769 u. a. — Ueberaus häufig ist die Wendung he lep to hors, oder on stede: Bev. 1706, 3409, 3548, Rich. 2871, Yw. & Gaw. 594, Alis. 851, Am. & Am. 1046, Oct. 445, Guy 2445 u. a. — Bev. 989 Beves in þe sadel lep = Lyb. Disc. 483; Art. & Merl. 5218 & lepe anon in þe arsoun. — Bev. 1945 Into þe saddel a lippte þat no stirop he ne drippte, vgl. hiermit: Alis. 1958 And lepen on sadel wiþouten stirope, fast = Guy 134 [26], 207[5].

Der Ritter treibt (smites) das Pferd mit Sporen an, die zuweilen aus Gold sind: Bev. 2935 And smot is hors wiþ þe spore, fast = ib. 3351, ferner: Guy 1991, 3177, Guy 241 [10], Alis. 2222, 5305, Arth. & Merl. 3246, Amad. 104, Part. of Bl. 2015. — Bev. 999 A smot Arondel wiþ spures of golde = Rich. 5038; Sir Ferumbr. 242 And smot þe stede him to saye wiþ is spores of golde.

Die Gegner suchen vor dem Kampfe einander zu reizen: Bev. 214 A prikede out before is ost For pride & for make bost; Alis. 5140 þe kyng com þider wiþ his oost And kleped & made gret boost; Guy 2215 þey be wente before þe ooste All for pryde & for booste; Rich. 4508 For bost he prekyd a gret pas; Sir Ferumbr. 5469 Acby-fore alle prikede Bruyllant, For prude & for to make auaunt.

Der Anführer ermuntert die Kämpfenden mit den Worten: Bev. 850 leiþ on & sles, ib. 1008 lay on faste = Part. of Bl. 1052; Oct. 1117 ley on; Rich. 2294 Smyte! Lai on! Slee downriȝt! — Bev. 3211 has armes = ib. 3912, Rich. 2292, Alis. 3674, 3760, Oct. 1244, Guy 99[12]; Arth. & Merl. 4863 u. a.

Auch die Beschreibung des Angriffes auf die Feinde bewegt sich in bestimmten Redensarten: Bev. 881 To hem faste a gan ride, u. fast ganz so: ib. 1001, 1032, 2358, 2584, Alis. 2190, 2724, Guy 2929, K. of Tars 1132, Perc. 125, 665. — Bev. 2602 þe dragoun harde him gan asaile, fast = ib. 2645, 2696; Alis. 4864 þe sarezynes he gan assayle, fast = Sev. Sag. 757, Guy 2263, 2843, 3359, Guy 79[1], Merl. 154.

— Bev. 2610 Aȝen þe dragoun anon a stert; Sev. Sag. 778 To þat addre he sterte anon, fast = Yw & Gaw. 2466. — Der Ausdruck þei eide on oder auch about in Bev. 1755, 2698, 3251, 3623, 3917 ist auch sonst häufig, z. B. in Rich. 4831, 4836, Arth. & Merl. 3285, 5009. Mit der Wendung in Bev. 3984 Aiþer on oþer strokes set vgl. Alis. 3622 Everiche on oþir gan to legge = Arth. & Merl. 4046, 7519, Otuel 1296, Alis. 7384 Eyþyr on oþer laiþ on; Yw. & Gaw. 651 Aiþer on oþer laid so fast. — Bev. 3623 þai leide on ase hii were wode Wiþ swerdes & wiþ maces gode = K. of Tars 511; Launf. 446 And ech knyȝt leyd on oþer good dent. Wyþ maces & wyþ swerdes boþe; Sir Ferumbr. 3021 (And þanne þay prykede among our men) as þay wer wode; (Ac hymen duste doun on þe fon) wiþ swerdes & axes gode (vgl Breul a. a. O. p. 185). — Ein Gegner wird besonders ins Auge gefasst, und dies wird mit den Worten To . . . . he bar (oder hadde) gret envie gesagt: z. B. Bev. 839 To Beves a bar gret envie, findet sich: Guy 600, 1437, 2971, 4049, Launfal 506, K. of Tars 1054, Kn. of. Curt. 354, Perc. 919, Guy 185^2, u. a.

Beim Zusammentreffen der Gegner heisst es: Bev. 3971 Wiþþat hii rode togederes boþe; Rich. 5277 þey reden togedyr, und fast ganz so an vielen Stellen: Yw. & Gaw. 1321. Erl of Toul. 86, Guy 446^{15}, Lyb. Disc. 314, 1293, Launf. 571, B. Flor. 676, Sir Degree 433, 445, Perc. 1470, 1655, 1914. — Bev. 1747 And ase þei boþe togedere mete, ib. 3973, 3223, Alis. 2259, Lyb. Disc. 1630; Part. of Bl. 6996 þus sone togydyr þey mett. — Bev. 3987 þus togederes þai gonne dinge; Lyb. Disc. 1311 And gonne togedere dynge. — Ein Einzelner wird von vielen Feinden umringt: Bev. 625 Al aboute þai gonne þringe = ib. 3709 und 4223; Guy 1072 þey abowte syr Gye can goo; K. Horn 611 þo gunne þe hundes gone Aboute Horn al one. — Die folgende Redensart war wegen des Reimes mete: grete willkommen: Bev. 1747 And ase þei boþe togedere mete, Wiþ here launces þai gonne grete, fast = 3973; Rich. 4993 þe sarezynes þey mette, Wiþ grimly launces þey hem grette; Alis. 3788 A duyk of Perce sone he mette,

Wiþ his launce he him grette, ib. 5696 þat hym & hise wiþ swerd gretten And wiþ sharpe launces metten; Oct. 1729 þo eyder ost wiþ oþer mette Wiþ sharppe sperys togeder hy grette; Guy 209[7] A Lombard wel sone he mett And wiþ þe swerd to him grett; Arth. & Merl. 2105 And al so sone, so he hem mett, Wiþ swerd & launce he hem grett; ib. 3453 þat o kniȝt sone he mett & wiþ his scharp launce him gret; fr. ib. 3869. — Ebenso bot einen bequemen Reim die Redensart: Bev. 2593 A spere he let to him glide And smot þe dragoun on þe side, so fr. Bev. 4201, Alis. 1355, 2245; im Reime mit wide in Bev. 788; ohne diese Reime K. of Tars 1045.

Die Stärke des mit der Waffe geführten Schlages findet in verschiedener Weise Ausdruck: Bev. 1764 strok of miȝt = Oct. 1094; Lyb. Disc. 1382; Sir Ferumbr. 892. — Bev. 1885 a sterne strok; Launf. 461 well sterne strokes; K. of Tars 627 Wiþ sterne strokes & wiþ grete, fast = Guy 440[26]. — Bev. 3256 a sori flat = Rich. 5265. — Der Schlag ist oft so stark, dass beim Zusammentreffen der Waffen Feuerfunken hervorspringen: Bev. 1754 þe fur fleȝ out so spark of flintes; Eger & Grine (P. F. M. I) 386 þat þe fyre as flynt out gan flye; Guy 2897 þat þe fyre flewe owt, as hyt doþe of flynte, ib. 5025, 8022; Part. of Bl. 6783 þe rede fyre þeroff dyd oute fle. — Bev. 4336 þe fur sprong out after þe dent; Rich. 354 Of þat dente þe fyr out spronge; Lyb. Disc. 1150 þe sparkes gonne out sprynge, ib. 1906 þat sparkes sprong out bryȝt; Egl. 551 At eche stroke þe fyre owt sprange. — Bev. 3948 þe fure brast out so brond i-brent; Yw. & Gaw. 644 At ilka strake out brast þe fyr; Lyb. Disc. 341 þat feer . . . Out of har helmes braste; Guy 448[20] þe fur out of here helmes braste. — Um die Wucht des Schlages zu bezeichnen, wird auch zuweilen die Hyperbel angewendet: Bev. 3253 Nas non armour in þat londe þat miȝte þe geauntes strok astonde; Guy 58[7] Was þer non in al þat lond þat his dent miȝt astond; Arth. & Merl. 4841 For armes non, ywrouȝt wiþ hond, Oȝain his dent no miȝt stond; Perc. 1186 þere was none þat myȝt hym stande Halfe a dynt of his hande; Rich. 4833 þer was no armure, verrayment, So good þat myȝt wiþstand hys dent, ib. 2563

For non armur wiþ stood his ax. — Bev. 3649 Alle þo þat hii mi3te hitte No man mi3te hire strokes sitte; Sir Degree 441 þar was never man þat I mi3t hitt þat mi3t ever my stroake sitt; Oct. 1665 No man ne my3te wiþ strengþe asytte Hys swordes drau3t; Egl. 1022 þer my3t no man wiþ-sytt hys dynte.

Die Schärfe der Waffe wird durch die Hinzufügung von „þat biter bot“ oder „þat wolde wel bite“ gekennzeichnet: Bev. 2316 Wiþ Morgelay (sc. der Name eines Schwertes) þat biter bot; Rich. 4818 Wiþ hys ax þat byttyrly bot = ib. 4838; Arth. & Merl. 6412 Wiþ his swerd, þat wele bot. — Bev. 3231 Wiþ Morgelay þat wolde well bite; Rich. 4503 Wiþ a fawchon he gan hym smyte Sekyrly it wolde wel byte; Guy 1056 Wyþ sworde þat wolde wele byte = Guy 1954, 7986 u. a.; B. Flor. 1628 (A scharpe knyf . . .) þat bytterly wolde byte.

Die Erde erbebt unter der Wucht der Kämpfenden: Bev. 1753 þe medwe squau3te of her dentes; Rich. 4440 al þe erþe Under þe hors feet it quoke; Alis. 3853 þe erþe quakid of hyr rydyng; Merl. 1524 Betwene þem was a hard battele þat þey earþ quaked þoe; Arth. & Merl. 1519 þe erþe quaked vnder hem þo; Sir Ferumbr. 607 þat al þe erþe þer-of qua3te; vgl. Perc. 2050 þe dales dynned þaym by-twene; Part. of Bl. 1987 . . . þat alle þe feelde Demed veryly of þat stroke, ib. 2103 Hit dennyd gretely all þe feld.

Sehr häufig wird uns erzählt, dass die Waffen während des Kampfes gebrechen. Es mag hier als Eigentümlichkeit nebenbei hervorgehoben werden, dass in der Regel zuerst mit dem Speere gekämpft wird und erst, nachdem dieser zerbrochen ist, zu dem Schwerte gegriffen wird; Bev. 790 His spere to barst to pieces þore, ib. 793 Now al to borsten is Beves spere, ib. 1749 þat hit (sc. þe launces) gonnen al to driue And to borsten on pices fiue, ib. 2597 (þe spere . . .) to barst on pices fiue; ib. 2658 His armes gan al to brast; Guy 395[25] Sir Gii to him gan to driue, þat his spere brast afiue; Arth. & Merl. 3255 þat his launce gan to riue to brast on peces fiue; Alis. 2325 þeo spere to-barst, ib. 4406, 7380; Sir Degree

437 þat his good speare all to brast; Sir Triam. 1500 Wiþþat in peeces his sword brast; Lyb. Disc. 1633 Syr Lambardys schaft to-brast; Oct. 1087 þey (sc. scheld a helmes) brosten all on fere; Guy 618 Boþe her sperys all to-braste; Egl. 389 Hys gode spere insonder braste. — Bev. 2659 Al to brasten is ventaile = Guy 8052. — Für braste findet sich breke: Lyb. Disc. 922 Har schaftes breke asonder, ib. 1303 Har scheldes broke asonder; Guy 6878 Hyt (sc. þe spere) brake in pecys; Perc. 1475 þaire speris brake to þaire hande. — Nicht selten ist, und zwar meist der Reime wegen, die Verbindung zweier Verse wie in Bev. 3977 So harde þai þreste togedre þo þat here gertes borste ato; Oct. 1081 Soþe hy smyte togydere þo þat þer sperys to-broste a-two; Arth. & Merl. 3309 Vlfin & Nanters met þo þat her launces brosten atvo; Lyb. Disc. 358 Wylleam smot to hym þo þat hys sword brast a-twoo; Guy 49[1] And wiþ his swerd he smot him so þat his hauberk rent a-to, ib. 4925; Ipom. 1133 Forþe þey rode togedyr faste þat þere sperys asonder braste; Guy 2111 They smote togedur so faste þat þer sperys all to braste; Launf. 571 þo ryde togydere þes knyȝtes two þat har schaftes to-broste to; Ipom. 1894 Fast togedyr gan þey hie þat þer sperys all to brast; K. of Tars. 1047 So harde togidere þei riden þan, Boþe þe speres þat þei bare Borsten hem betwene. — Der Schild wird durchbohrt: Bev. 3975 (So harde þai gonne togederes mete . . .) þat þourȝ þe scheldes þe speres ȝode; Alis 970 þoruȝ þe scheld he gan hit (sc. þe spere) beore, fast = Guy 28[13]; Arth. & Merl. 3467 þat on he bar þurh scheld & hat; Degrev. 1293 And strykus þe duk þorw þe scheld. — Schild und Helm werden gespalten: Bev. 2622 Wiþ is (sc. þe dragouns) taile on his scheld a smot, þat hit cleuede heuene a-to, ib. 2670 And smot on þe helm wiþ his taile, þat his helm cleuede a-to ib. 4025 Wiþ Morgelay a smot him þo, þat his scheld he clef a-to; Rich. 503 So harde to our kniȝt he droff, Hys schelde in two peses roff; Rich. 4515 And in hys scheeld he smot hym soo, þat it cleuede euene in twoo, ib. 4525 Swylke strokes þey hem ȝeue þat helm & bacynet al to-reve, ib. 5292 And ȝaff hym a sory

weffe þat hys helm al to-cleff; Yw. & Gaw. 659 So egerly he smate him þan, He clefe þe helme & þe hernpan; Arth. & Merl. 3257 Arthour smot so Nanters þo, þat his scheld brak atvo; vgl. auch S. Gowth. 475 He hewde insondur helme & schelde. — Mit Bev. 2651 þat his helm cleuede a-to And his bacinet dede also, sowie ib. 2625 þat hit (sc. þe scheld) cleuede hevene ato, His left scholder dede also vergleiche Guy 585 þat þys spere brake in two Gyes hauberk dud not so, und Guy 370[8] þe nasel he carf atvo And þe venteyle he dede also, ib. 370[14] For boþe helmes he carf atvo And his heued he dede also. — Die Waffen oder der Schild werden aus der Hand geschlagen: Bev. 1903 (þe geaunt . . .) smot so Beves wiþ is staf, þat his scheld fleȝ from him þore; Lyb. Disc. 943 Lybeaus smot Gyffroun so, þat hys scheld fell hym fro, fast ganz so ib. 1312, 1609 u. Launf. 589; Oct. 1083 þe pecys (sc. of þe speres) fell fer hym fro. — Bev. 1767 Wiþ þat word Beues smot doun Grander is scheld wiþ is fauchoun; Lyb. Disc. 1930 But Lybeauus karf adoun Hys scheld wyþ hys fachoun. — Es wird der Ort angegeben, wohin die Waffen fallen, am häufigsten ist dies þe feld: Bev. 1759 And wiþ is swerd a hitte is scheld, A quarter fell into þe feld; Arth. & Merl. 9057 So þat a quarter of his scheld He bar oway into þe feld; Guy 317[20] þat a quarter ot his scheld He made to fleye in þe feld; K. of Tars 1062 He smot him so on þe scheld, þat hit fleȝ into þe feld, fast = Guy 30[1], 397[5]; Arth. & Merl. 5211 & Wawain smot on þe scheld þat it clef & fel in þe feld; Alis. 7404 (þey begynneþ) To kerve heore armes & heore schelde, þeo peces flowen into þe feldis; Lyb. Disc. 1591 Eyþer smot oþer yn þe scheld; þe peces fell into þe feld; Yw. & Gaw. 641 Al to peces þai hewed þair scheldes, þe culpons fleȝ out in þe feldes. — Bei Bev. 4019 And Yuore . . . Made fle into the riuere A larger quarter of his scheld þat neuer nas atamed in feld, vgl. betreffs der beiden letzten V. Guy 316[13] Oþer half fot of þe scheld þat neuer was atamed ar þan; hier vgl. auch Bev. 4001 And þourȝ þe help of godes grace His flesch noþing atamed nas, mit

Guy 325[3] And nouȝt of flesche atamed is þurh grace of god almiȝt.

Auch bei Beschreibung der Verwundung und Tötung zeigt sich das Formelhafte des epischen Stiles; es sind bestimmte Körperteile, welche verwundet, abgehauen oder zerschmettert werden, und mehr oder weniger wird dies mit ähnlichen Worten geschildert.

Bev. 2359 And smot him on þe scholder an hiȝ = Oct. 1137. — Bev. 789 On þe scholder he smot þe bor; Guy 603 Gye smote hym þorow þe schoulder bon = Rich. 5108; S. Gowth. 655 þro þo scholdur smott Gotheyr; Guy 29[11] Gii þurch þe scholder him smot. — Bev. 4009 To king Yuor he gan areche . . . Upon þe scholder in þat tide, þat half a fot hit gan in glide; Guy 325[23] So hetelich Gii him smot, þat into þe scholder half a fot þe gode swerd gan reken. — Bev. 2315 þe liounesse so harde he smot . . . Even vpon þe rigge an hiȝ; Alis. 2281 Fulbor he smot on þe rugge. — Bev. 627 And ȝaf him wondes mani on þourȝ þe flesch into þe bon; Chr. of Engl. 675 Ah raþere he woundede moni on þourh þe fleisch to þe bon. — Bev. 3868 & al to hewe flesch & bon = ib. 4227; Sir Ferumbr. 2688 & to hewe hem boþe flechs & bon. — Bev. 1001 Aȝen Redefoun he gan ride And smot him þourȝout boþe side; Guy 47[16] And sum he smot þurh þe side, auch i. R. m. ride; Arth. & Merl. 6291 ȝete forþer he gan ride & smot Grifles bi þe side; Alis. 1365 A brod gavelock he lette glide Hit smot him þoruȝ boþe side; Arth. & Merl. 3889 And hit Grifles bi þe side; Of his stede he gan doun glide, vgl. ib. 6361. — Bev. 2594 And smot þe dragoun on þe side; Guy 1977 He haþ hym smeten þo þorow þe side; Lyb. Disc. 316 Lybeaus — Smot Wylleam yn þe syde. — Bev. 4203 þourȝ is bodi wente þe dent; Guy 47[3] A Lombard he smot þo, þat þurh his bodi þe swerd gan go, ib. 101[12] þurh þe bodi he dede þe launce go; Ipom. 1767 þe fole hym metiþe wiþ a spere þat þrouȝ þe body he gan hym here; vgl. Alis. 2195 þe spere þoruȝ þe body þreost. — Das Durchbohren des Herzens wird oft erwähnt: Bev. 2707 Beves þan wiþ strokes smerte Smot þe dragoun to þe herte; Alis.

3259 Nicanor smot maleaperte þorouȝ þe brunye into þeo herte, ib. 7418 And smot him in þe discoverte Ryȝte wiþ þe strok into þe heorte; Sir Ferumbr. 5353 & smot Bruyllant .... euene in-to þe herte; K. Horn 875 And smot him þureȝ þe herte = Merl. 2065, Arth. & Merl. 7184; Yw. & Gaw. 2482 And smate þe geant vnto þe hert, fast = Guy 46[8]; Egl. 324 And to herte hym bare; genauer wird die Verwundung noch beschrieben in Alis. 1365 Ac Alisaundre hutte him, certe, þorouȝ livre, longe & heorte und Lyb. Disc. 601 þe blake geaunt he smot smert þorȝ þe lyver, longe & herte. — Bev. 824 And karf his hertte evene ato = Guy 245[17]; Rich. 4499 Ryȝt þorwout þe herte it karff.

Teile des Körpers, zumal die Arme, werden abgehauen: Bev. 4037 His riȝt arm & his scholder bon He made fle to grounde anon; Egl. 590 Hyr ryȝt arme he stroke hym froo Faste be þe schoulder bone; Oct. 1139 Hys scholderbon awey forþ fleȝ And hys ryȝt arm; Guy 332[2] þe riȝt arme wiþ þe swerd fot hot, Bi þe scholder of he it smot, ib. 400[9] þat his riȝt arme wiþ alle þe hond He strok of; Lyb. Disc. 1384 Forþ wyþ þe scholderbon Maugys arm fyll of anoon; Guy 4160 He smote of hys ryȝt arme = ib. 8289, Arth. & Merl. 5250; Lyb. Disc. 639 Hys ryȝt arm fell hym fro.

Der Kopf oder der Körper werden gespalten; Bev. 418 His heued he gan al to cleue, ib. 2700 A karf a-to his heued pan; Guy 6599 He clafe hys hedde in twoo; Part. of Bl. 2086 þe hede þrow out he clefe; Erl of Toul. 444 Hys hedd he clase in þree. — Bev. 875 þe kenges stiward a hitte so, þat is bodi a clef a-to; Sir Ferumbr. 2289 Roland ȝaf a strok wiþ mayn .... And clef ys body euene a-twayn. Guy 1065 He clafe hys body in twoo = ib. 4580. — Bev. 1557 So harde dent he hire ȝaf, þe brein cleuede on is staf; Guy 226[1] Swiche a strok he him ȝaf, þat his breyn fley about þe staf. — Körperteile werden zerschmettert oder durchhauen: Bev. 1615 A smot þe gailer wiþ is fest þat is nekke him to berst, fast = Guy 190[15]; Arth. & Merl. 3259 & of his hors so him cast þat al mast his nek to brast. — Bev. 1919 And smot a-to his nekke bon; Arth. & Merl. 3933 And sum he smot þe nek

atvo, fast = ib. 4947; Alis. 2335 After he rauȝte Agyloun þat he cutte his nekke bon; Yw. & Gaw. 3257 And strake his nek-bane riȝt in-sonder; vgl. fr: Ipom. 817 Anoþyr knyȝt he mette also þat his bakke to-brast in-two; Lyb. Disc. 1392 And smot hys bak atweyn; Egl. 746 He clevyd hym by þe rugge-bone; Cleg. 464 He brake into hys schuldyrbone And his on arme þereto = Rich. 5315; Rich. 505 Hys schuldre wiþ hys schafft he brak, ib. 797 In two he brak hys cheke-bon, ib. 7049 And wiþ hys ax he smoot hym þoo þat hys mydyl flowȝ intwoo, mit dens. Reimw.: Guy 194[23] Herhaud smot him wiþ his fest þo, þat his nek bon brak atwo; Squ. of L. D. 648 þe stewardes þrote he cut in two = ib. 1018. — Der Körper des Reiters wird bis auf den Sattel gespalten: Bev. 864 And sum upon þe helm a hitte, Into þe saddel he hem slitte = Rich. 6781, nur hood für helm; Arth. & Merl. 9676 . . . þe þridde he hit, Vnto þe girdel he him slit; Rich. 5056 On he hytte on þe schuldyrbon And karff hym to þe sadel anon, ib. 3135 Into þe sadyl he clef þe ferþe, ib. 5272 He cleff hym to þe sadyl arsoun; Alis. 2363 He claf him wiþ his sweord broun Into þe sadelis arsoun. — Der Körper wird in Stücke zerhauen: Bev. 887 And hew hem alle to pieces smale = ib. 3711, ib. 1565 And bet hire al to pises smale, in allen drei Fällen im Reime mit tale; ebenso in Rich. 1305 þe duke Renand was hewe smale Al to pesys mit dem Zusatz so says our tale; vgl. Sev. Sag. 780 And al to peces hire (sc. þe addre) rent.

Der Kopf wird abgeschlagen: Bev. 1775 Beves þerof was agreued And smot of King Grander is heued, ib. 823 þe swerd a breide aȝen fot hot And þe bor is heued of smot; Rich. 5322 þe hedde he smot þe body froo; Sir Triam. 1499 His head he smote of = Guy 3886, 4154, 4886; und in gleicher oder ganz ähnlicher Form: Lyb. Disc. 641, 1394, Kn. of Curt. 267, 359, Guy 145[5], Arth. & Merl. 231. — Bev. 4057 And tok him be þe heued anon And strok it fro þe scholderbon; ganz ähnlich Merl. 2066 And hent him be þe head anon And stroke itt from þe necke bone. — Bev. 867 And sum kniȝt Beves so of rouȝte þe heued of at þe firste

drauȝte = Guy 167[1]; Guy 50[15] Gii þat on wiþ his swerd rauȝt His heued of fleye wiþ þat drauȝt. — Die folgenden Stellen gehören inhaltlich zusammen: Bev. 637 And sum he strok of þe swire, þat þe heued fleȝ into þe riuere; Rich. 561 Some in þe hals so hytte he, þat hed & helm fleyȝ into þe see, ib. 3131 A knyȝt he hyt above þe scheeld þat hed & helm fleyȝ into þe feld = ib. 5809; Part. of Bl. 1124 His heede anone he made flee From þe body into þe feelde. — Der abgeschlagene Kopf wird als Siegeszeichen mitgenommen und auf die Speeres- oder Schwertspitze gesteckt: Bev. 825 And on a tronsoun of þe spere þe heued a stikede for to bere, vgl. ib. 2713, wo sich dieselben Worte finden, nur tonge für heued; ib. 4059 And on his spere he hit piȝte; Am. & Am. 1372 þe heued opon a spere þai bare; Egl. 541 þe borys hedd he made forþe to bere And sett hyt upon a spere, ib. 959 þe dragonyþ hedd forgeteþ he noȝt, Upon hys spere he hyt up bare; Guy 143[7] þat heued þai han on a spere y-sett; K. Horn 621 Horn tok þe maisteres heued þat he hadde him bereued And sette hit on his swerde.

Sehr oft erscheint eine Redewendung, in der Regel aus zwei oder drei Versen bestehend, in welcher das Niederwerfen des Gegners geschildert wird. Meistens leuchtet aus den Reimwörtern, eine wie grosse Rolle auch bei Anwendung dieser Phrasen das Reimbedürfnis spielte: Bev. 232 þemperur he smote wiþ is spere — And þrew him to grounde, ib. 3037 Beves Brademond hitte so Upon is helm in þat stounde, þat a felde him flat to grounde, ib. 1909 And on þe geauntes brest a wonde, þat neȝ a felde him to þe grounde, ib. 4013 For smertte Yuor in þat stounde Fel aknes vnto þe grounde; Rich. 5307 And brak her nekkes in þat stounde, þat þey lay ded upon þe grounde; Guy 1055 Harrawde he mette And hym dud smyte — þorow þe body in a stounde, þat syr Harrawde felle to grownde; Kn. of Curt. 249 þe dragon gave þis hniȝt a wounde Wyþ his tayle upon þe heed þat he fell downe unto grounde; B. Flor. 708 On þe helm Garcy he hyt þat he felle to þe grownde; Guy 99[21] þurh þe body he gaf him wounde And dede he feld him on þe grounde. — Bev.

445 þries a smot him on þe croun, þat þemperur fell swowe adoun; ib. 1521 At þe laste a þrew Yuor doun And al to brak þe kinges kroun; Sir Degree 309 And smote þe dragoun on þe crowne þat in þe wood hee fell downe; Ipom. 1739 And smot þe knyȝt on þe crown þat sterke dede he fell to ground. — Bev. 1919 And smot ato his nekke bon, þe geaunt fel to grounde anon; Arth. & Merl. 7191 & smot him þurh rigge & brest bon; þe geaunt fel ded anon; Rich. 797 In dwoo he brak hys cheke bon, He fel doun ded as ony ston; Guy 182[19] Anoþer kniȝt he smot anon, þat ded he feld him on þe ston; Arth. & Merl. 3455 He bar him þurch þe þrote anon, þat doun he fel ded so ston; Guy 603 Gye smote hym þorow schoulderbone, þe dewke felle of hys hors anon. — Bev. 273 (þemperur) Anon riȝt is swerd out drouȝ And þe gode kniȝt a slouȝ; Rich. 7031 Hys ax from hys arsoun he drouȝ, þat ilche sarezyn sone he slouȝ; Alis. 2331 Permeneo his sweord out drouȝ And a duyk þen furst he slouȝ; Guy 99[23] Sir Gii his gode swerd out drouȝ, þat heued fram þe bodi he slouȝ; Arth. & Merl. 1813 Fortiger his swerd out drouȝ And mani of hem þer he slouȝ; ib. 5693 Afterward her swerdes drowe & þe Sarrazins to grounde slowe. — Bev. 954 And leide on wiþ þe bor is heued Til þat hii were adoun i-weued; Rich. 2999 þer was many gentyl heued Quykly fro þe body weued; Alis. 3806 — he wolde his heued Fro þe body haue i-weued; Arth. & Merl. 5697 Of mani þai hadde helme & heued Sone fro þe bodi weued. — Reiter und Ross werden zu Boden geworfen: Bev. 4333 And smot him so vpon þe croun, þat man & hors he cleuede doun; Ipom. 542 (Ipomydon ...) his spere on hym wold sette, þat after wiþin a lytell stounde Hors & man boþe went to grounde; Sir Triam. 845 He smote him soe in þat stond þat horsse & man fell to þe ground; Yw. & Gaw. 1878 And sone he hit ane on þe schelde þat þe knyȝt & els þe stede Stark ded to þe erþ þai ȝede; Launf. 598 Syr Valentyn he smot so þere þat hors & man boþe ded were. — Bev. 3242 A felde boþe hors & man = S. Gowth. 594 u. Guy 196[14]. — Bev. 3252 Boþe man & hors he slouȝ = Arth. & Merl. 4955; Rich. 7038 Hors & man

slouȝ doun ryȝt; Oct. 973 And man & hors he clefte þo, fast = Arth. & Merl. 7973; häufig begegnet auch: he bar doun hors & man, z. B.: Yw. & Gaw. 2636, Lyb. Disc. 1124, Egl. 384, 1124, u. a. — Hier füge ich als an passendster Stelle an: Bev. 1887 Ac a failede of his diuis And in þe heued smot Trenchefis, þat ded to grounde fel þe stede, womit fast ganz übereinstimmt Am. & Am. 1324 Ac he failede of his dint, þe stede in þe heued he hint — þe stede fel ded doun to grounde; Otuel (E. E. T. S. XXXIX) 486 & he failede of his dent & smot roulondes gode stede þat neuere eft on erþe he ne ȝede. — Der Reiter wird aus dem Sattel gehoben: Bev. 233 Out of his sadel he gan him bere; fast ganz so: Alis. 2446, ib. 3801, Launf. 464, Yw. & Gaw. 421, ib. 1323, Perc. 62. — Bev. 3230 A bar him doun of his hors; u. fast ganz so: Alis. 2312, Guy 1944, 2228, Perc. 1058, Arth. & Merl. 7452. — Bev. 3641 Taile ouer top he made him stoupe And felde him ouer his horses croupe; Rich. 4535 (þer was no sarezyn . . .) þat he ne ȝede doun, saunsfayle, Off hys hors, top on tayle; S. Gowth. 473 Toppe over teyle hor horssus to tombull; Lyb. Disc. 937 I wyll do hym stoupe Over hys horses croupe, ib. 1856 Lybeauus bar hym adoun Over hys horses tayle; Guy 30[3] And bar þe douke Reyner saunfeil Ouer & one his hors tayl; Rich. 507 And bar hym over hys hors bak.

Die in den mittelenglischen Romanzen überaus zahlreich sich vorfindenden Reimworte stounde: grounde (vergl. Zielke Sir Orf. p. 20) kommen bei Kampfschilderungen besonders da zur Verwendung, wo der Dichter uns erzählt, dass in einer kurzen Zeit (stounde) viele Feinde überwältigt wurden (feld oder brouȝt oder laid to grounde): Bev. 885 So þat in a lite stounde þe ten forsters were felt to grounde, ib. 1017 Beves & is ost wiþinne a stounde Sexti þosend þai felde to grounde, ib. 4213 So þat in a lite stounde Fiue hondred þai brouȝte to grounde, ib. 4225 Al Beves kniȝtes in þat stounde þar hii were feld to grounde; Rich. 4537 Soone, wiþinne a lytyl stounde þe moste party ȝede to grounde, ib. 6093 Many on in a lytyl stounde Wiþ hys ax he felde to grounde;

Alis. 957 On boþe halve in litel stounde Was mony knyȝt laid to þe grounde; Merl. 388 And many a þousand in þat stonde Were slaine & brouȝt to ground; Arth. & Merl. 451 þer was slawe & brouȝt to grounde Mani man in litel stounde, ib. 4837 þai slouȝwen & brouȝt to grounde Mani paien in litel stounde, ähnlich: ib. 6131 u. 7757; Guy 2011 þere he slowe & broȝt to grownde Many sarasyns in þat stownde, fr. ib. 3317, 3363, 3401, 4413 u. a.; K. of Tars. 175 þe soudan oft in þat stounde Feolde þe cristene to þe grounde; Chr. of Engl. 469 þat in a lutel wyhte stounde þe Deneys hy fellen to grounde. — Wendungen desselben Inhalts mit andern Reimworten: Bev. 4263 So þat in a lite þrawe Fif þosend þar war i-slawe; Rich. 7069 kyng Richard in a lytyl þrawe þe fyue dukes hadde i-slawe; Alis. 3836 þere was sone in litel þrawe Many gentyl knyȝt y-slawe; vgl. auch Arth. & Merl. 2543 þer after in a litel þrawe A cri þer com, her lord was slawe. — Bev. 3119 And slowen in þat ilche stounde Al þat hii aboute þe fur fonde; B. Flor. 748 All þat he abowte hym fonde He & hys men broȝt to grounde; vgl. auch Arth. & Merl. 1893 And al, þat þer was y-founde Was y-brent in to þe grounde, fast = ib. 8331, ib. 3971 . . . . & feld to grounde Mani, þat þai þere founde. — Bev. 3917 And leide on wiþ alle here miȝt And slowe sarasins adoun riȝt = Rich. 6993; in etwas anderer Form: Rich. 2533 And kyng Rychard & his knyȝtes Slowe þe sarezynes doun ryȝtes, ib. 2703 Weel fauȝte our Crysten knyȝtes And slow þe sarezynes doun ryȝts; Alis. 2290 He laide on & slouȝ doun ryȝt = Arth. & Merl. 4898. — Bev. 4071 (And sire Beves . . . .) Slouȝ hem doun riȝtes þore; Perc. 986 Alle he slaes doune ryȝte = ib. 1002; Arth. & Merl. 5223 & slouȝ to grounde al doun riȝt = ib. 6197. — Bev. 634 And breide a swerd out of his honde And fifty sarasins in þat stounde þarwiþ a ȝaf him dedli wonde; ähnlich Alis. 2346 Permeneo in litel stounde To mony on gaf dedli wounde, ib. 5872 And wiþ his swerd sharp y grounde He ȝaf many a dedly wounde; vgl. auch Am. & Am. 1351 þe steward smot to him þat stounde On his schulder a gret wounde, fast = Guy 189[19].

Die Schilderung der während des Kampfes erregten Leidenschaft geschieht in stereotyper Weise. Hierbei mache ich zunächst auf die bereits von Kölbing in der Einleitung zu Am. & Am. p. 54 u. 58, u. in Sir Tr., Anmkg. zu v. 2357 angezogenen und auch in unserm Gedicht vorkommenden Wendungen aufmerksam: Bev. 2668 And leide on ase he wer wod, ib. 1771 He fauȝt ase he wer wode þerfore. — Sodann nenne ich ausserdem: Bev. 1555 So was Beves sore agreued = ib. 1775 = Rich. 5267 = Lyb. Disc. 502. — Bev. 1757 King Grander was agreued strong þat sire Beves him stod so long; Chr. of Engl. 61 þe kyng was ateoned stronge þat Corineus astod so longe; Guy 318[17] Sir Amoraunt was agreuen strong þat o man stode him þo so long; Sir Ferumbr. 634 Fyrumbras was aggreued sare þat Olyuer hym stod so longe; Otuel 1299 king clarel was wel neȝ wood þat otuwel so longe stood. — Bev. 3971 Wiþþat hii rode togederes boþe Ase men þat were in hertte wroþe; Guy 320[14] Togider fouȝt þo barouns boþe þat in hert wer so wroþe; Lyb. Disc. 1309 þanne drouȝ þey swordes boþe Ase men þat weren wroþe; Alis. 7389 þey fouȝte togedre wiþ heorte wroþe.

Der Wunsch nach Rache giebt sich kund in: Bev. 389 Wel ich wolde me fader awreke, ib. 1225 Ac fain ich wolde awreke be, u. ähnlich ib. 551 u. 2918, sowie in andern Romanzen, z. B. Rich. 6501 And swore he wolde awroken be, fr. Alis. 526, 845, Oct. 183, Guy 2646, Yw. & Gaw. 2475. — An Bev. 1613 Bidde ich neuer wiþ Jhesu speke, Boute ich þarof ben awreke erinnert Guy 49[13] So mot ich euer word speke Mi maisters deþ ichil awreke. — Sehr häufig findet sich die Drohung þow schelt (he schel) abegge: Bev. 486, 561, 1098, 1110; Rich. 714, Alis. 1326, Ipom. 154, Sev. Sag. 497, Oct. 858, Yw. & Gaw. 413, Egl. 554, u. a. (vgl. Kölbing S. Tr., Anmkg. zu v. 859).

Ueber die Bezeichnung der Dauer des Kampfes durch till þe euensonge etc. vgl. Kölbg. Am. & Am., Anmkg. zu v. 1318. Unser Gedicht weist noch auf: Bev. 2613 So betwene him laste þat fiȝt, Til it was þe þerke niȝt; Part. of

Bl. 1181 The french wiþ þe heþen þere dyd fyȝt, Tylle vpon hem fylle derke nyȝt; Alis. 6096 þis bataile laste a day ryȝt, Til hit com to derk nyȝt.

Das Ausrücken zum Turnier wird in uns. Ged. so beschrieben: Bev. 3617 þe trompes gonne here Beves blowe, þe kniȝtes riden out in a rowe; Launf. 442 Trompours gon her bemes blowe, þe lordes ryden ont a-rowe, ganz so K. of Tars 499, nur kniȝtes f. lordes. — Viele Zuschauer sind bei einem Tournier versammelt: Bev. 3619 And þo þe tornement began, þar was samned mani a man þe tornement to beholde, fast ganz so K. of Tars 508 When þe turnament bigon, þer was semblet mony a mon. — Ueber den Verlauf eines Tourniers heisst es in uns. Ged. v. 3626 þar men miȝte se in lite þrowe kniȝtes out of sadel i-boren, Stedes wonne & stedes loren; ganz ähnlich Launf. 488 Me myȝte y se some, þerfore, Stedes y wonne & some y lore.

Oft wird erwähnt, dass der Zuschauer irgend eines Ereignisses von der Burg aus zusieht: Bev. 889 Josiane lai in a castel And seȝ þat sconfit everichdel, ib. 2857 Saber hem ful wel y say Ase he vpon þe toure lay, ib. 3089 Ascopard wiþinne þe castel lay, þe tonne & al þe folk he say, und ganz ähnlich noch in unserem Gedichte: 3283, 3651, 3697 u. 3902; Arth. & Merl. 5813 His douhter stode on þe cite wal & beheld þis misauentour al; Sir Ferumbr. 3075 in þe tour þan sche lay — & al þis batail y-say; K. of Tars 505 þe mayden & þe sondan In a tour þey leyen þan þe turnament to beholde; Yw. & Gaw. 1892 þe lady lay ever & behelde = Perc. 59, 1399; Launf. 646 þe quene lay out and beheld hem alle; vgl. Kölbg. Sir Tristr. Anmkg. zu v. 69.

Eine Belagerung wird folgendermassen ins Werk gesetzt: Bev. 3180 þai piȝte pauilouns & bente ginne = ib. 3935; Rich. 2758 (þe sarazyns . . .) pyȝt up pavilouns; fr. noch: Rich. 2877, Oct. 937, B. Flor. 377. Degrev. 227. — In Bev. 4163 wird erzählt, dass, um Beves nicht aus London herauszulassen, þai schette anon eueri gate Wiþ þe barres þai fonde þerate, And sum þai wente to þe wal Wiþ bowes & wiþ springal; mit fast denselben Worten wird in Rich. 815 berichtet,

dass, um Richard und sein Heer nicht in die Stadt zu lassen, þey shut hastily þe gate Wiþ barres þey found þerat; And s.yþe þey ran on þe wall And schott wiþ bowe & springall; ebenso ib. 4345 þe sarezynes went upon þe walles And schotte wiþ arweblaste & spryngalles.

Der erschöpfte Beves ruft se... Gegner zu: Bev. 1738 Hit were no meistri me to slo, For þis is þe ferþe dai agon Mete ne drinke ne bot I non; mit ganz ähnlichen Worten klagt Richard im Gefängnis der Prinzessin Margery seine Not: Rich. 901 þis is þat oþer day i-gon þat meete ne drynk ne hadde I non; und Launfal sagt in seiner freiwillig auf sich genommenen Armut: Launf. 196 þre dayes þer ben agon Meete ne drynke eete y non; vgl. Sir Ferumbr. 2595 And now is þe þridde day a-gon þat our vitaile gunne to slake & bred ne wyn ne haue we non. — Hier sei auch auf die Verwandtschaft der ff. beiden Stellen aufmerksam gemacht: Bev. 4339 Al þo þat a miȝte reche Ne dorste he neuer aske leche; Sir Ferumbr. 2659 alle þat hé miȝte a-reche A kulde hem doun afforn him þer & was hure laste leche.

Der im Kampfe oder sonst hart Bedrängte hegt den begreiflichen Wunsch sich anderswo (at home, at Rome) zu befinden: Bev. 1007 þe hadde better atom þan here; Rich. 3503 þat hym hadde leuer haue ben at home. — Bev. 3205 þat hem were beter at Rome þanne hii hadde hider i-come; Perc. 2015 Hym were better haue bene at Rome.

Der Besiegte wird gezwungen in ein Lehnsverhältnis zu treten: Bev. 1055 (þou schelt werre on him niȝt ne dai) And omage eche ȝer him ȝelde And al þe londe of him helde; Rich. 2339 Homage by year I will him give & yéld And al my lond I will of him held; Otuel 1713 & don him omage wiþ myn hond To holden of him al mi land.

Zum Schlusse sei der auffallenden Aehnlichkeit zwischen einer Drachenbeschreibung in Beves und in Sir Degree Erwähnung gethan. Ich stelle die ähnlichen Verse aus beiden Gedichten zusammen: Bev. 2492 þe heued a bar wiþ meche pride; Sir Degree 290 And bare his head vpp wiþ great fforce. — Bev. 2493 Betwene þe scholder & þe taile Foure

& twenti fot saunfaile; Sir D. 283 Betwene his head & his tayle 22 ffoote wiþout fayle. — Bev. 2497 His bodi ase a win tonne; Sir D. 285 His belly was like a whole tunne. — Bev. 2499 His wingges schon so þe glas, His sides wer hard ase eni bras; Sir D. 287 His eyen as bryȝt as any glasse, His scales as hard as anye brasse. — Bev. 2501 His brest was hard ase ani ston; Sir D. 299 Ffor his skin was as hard as anye stone. — Bev. 2491 A was i-maned ase a stede; Sir D. 289 And þertoo he was necked like a horsse.

B. Wiederholungen innerhalb des Gedichtes.

Von den im vorigen Abschnitte behandelten typischen Formeln, welche Gemeingut des mittelenglischen Epos sind, haben wir diejenigen zu scheiden, welche zwar in dem vorliegenden Text wiederkehren, aber nur Eigentum dieses Gedichtes sind. Ich habe mich bei Anordnung dieser Stellen im grossen und ganzen derjenigen von Kölbing in der Einleitung zu Am. & Am. p. 61 angeschlossen.

Durfte dem Dichter des Am. & Am. nachgerühmt werden, in die Wiederholungen durch Umstellung der Worte und Verwendung von andern Reimworten Abwechselung und Mannigfaltigkeit gebracht zu haben, so können wir dem Dichter des Beves dagegen dieses Lob fast in keinem Falle spenden.

1) Verschiedenen Personen werden dieselben Worte in den Mund gelegt: 271 For gode, queþ he, þat ich do nelle = 561 For gode, queþ Beves, þat inolde. — 373 I schel þe helpe wiþ alle me miȝt = 2753 Ich wile you helpe wiþ al me miȝt. — 1101 ff. In al þis world nis þer man, Prinse, ne king, ne soudan þat þe to wiue haue nolde And he þe hadde ones beholde = 1113 ff. In al þis world nis þer man, Prinse, ne king, ne soudan þat me to wiue haue nolde And he me hadde ones beholde. — 1274 þat þow him seche þes seue ȝer = 1319 þouȝ þow him seche þes seue ȝer. — 1851 Her Ich wile haue þe mete = 1858 Er he hadde þer þe mete. — 3105 Treitour, a seide, whar hastow be? = 3420 Treitour, whar hastow be þus ȝore?

2) Worte derselben Person bei verschiedenen Gelegenheiten: 1096 ff. „Boute þow me loue Icham dede And boute þow wiþ me do þe wille.“ „For gode“, queþ he, „þat ich do nelle“ = 1109 ff. „And þow most wiþ me do þe wille“. „For gode“, queþ he, „þat ich do nelle“. — 1305 ff. Beves beheld Terri & louȝ And seide, a knew þat child wel inouȝ = 2135 ff. þanne seide Beves & louȝ: þat kniȝt ich knowe wel inouȝ. — 2771 ff. Ye, have ich Ascopard, ȝhe sede, Of no man ne stant me drede = 2953 ff. ȝhe seide: while ichaue Ascopard, Of þe nam ich noþing afard. — 2783 ff. Haue ich eni so hardi on þat dorre to Hamtoun gon? = 2886 ff. Haue ich eni so hardi on þat dorre to Hamtoun gon? — 2954 For wham, a seide, scholde ich it lete? = 2980 For wham, a seide, schele ich it werne? — 3249 ff. Sire, a seide, i schel for soþe Into þe castel him bringe to þe = 3423 Sire, a seide, certaine for soþe, Yet ich kouþe hire bringe to þe. — 3325 ff. „Ich bidde before your barnage þat ȝe me graunte min heritage“. „Bleþeliche,“ a seide, „sone min, Ich graunte þe be sein Martin“ = 4119 ff. And bad before his barnage þat he him graunte his eritage. „Bleþeliche,“ a seide, „sone min, I graunte þe be sein Martin“. — 3421 ff. Sire, a seide, haue souȝt þe quene And haue had for hire meche tene = 3157 ff. Sche is Josiane þe quene, Ichaue had for hire meche tene.

3) Die Worte eines Auftrages werden bei Ausrichtung desselben wiederholt: 91 ff. And bid in þe ferþe day þat comeþ in þe moneþ of May (For loue of me), þat he be to fiȝte prest Wiþ is ferde in hare forest, Beside þe se: Me lord ich wile þeder sende For his loue for to schende. = 133 ff. And bad þe, in þe ferþe day þat comeþ in þe moneþ of May (How so it be), þat ȝe be to fiȝte prest Wiþ your ferde in hare forest, Beside þe se. Hire lord ȝhe wile þeder sende For þe loue for to schende. — 2891 ff. Ne þat ine hatte nouȝt Gerard þat made wiþ him þe forward, And sai him: Ich hatte Benoun And cleymeþ þe seinori of Hamtoun = 2913 ff. A saiþ, a hatte nouȝt Gerard þat made wiþ þe þe forward; A saiþ þat he hatte Bevoun And cleymeþ þe seinori of Hamtoun.

4) Die Worte eines Versprechens oder eines Befehls werden bei Erzählung der eingetretenen Erfüllung wiederholt. Hierfür sind nur wenig Beispiele: 573 ff. And þow schelt when þow ert dobbed kniȝt Me baner bere into everiȝt fiȝt = 960 ff. ..ng Ermyn þanne swor is oþe, þat he scholde he maked kniȝt His baner to bere in þat fiȝt. — 1626 Be þe rop glid bliue adoun; 1630 Boute be rop adoun he glod.

5) Eine Rede nimmt Bezug auf eine früher erzählte Thatsache: 833 ff. þanne hadde he leued it (sc. þe swerd) þor þar he hadde slawe þe bor, He hadde noþing him self to were Boute a trousonn of a spere = 939 ff. At wode he hadde is swerd beleued þar he smot of þe bores heued, He hadde noþing himself to were Boute a tronsoun of is spere. — 1067 In is prisoun a lai seue ȝer = 2000 ff. And in is prisoun wiþ meche wo Ichaue laie þis seuen ȝare. — 1341 ff. And ech ȝer on a dai certaine Vpon þemperur of Almaine Wiþ a wel gret baronage A cleimede his eritage = 2741 ff. And eueri ȝer on a dai certaine Upon þemperur of Almaine (He ginneþ gret bataile take) u. 2825 ff. And comeþ wiþ gret barnage And cleimeþ his eritage. — 1967 ff. And forber him vpon is lif þat he neuer toke wif Boute ȝhe were clene maide; 2195 ff. þe patriark me het upon me lif þat i ne toke neuer wif Boute ȝhe were maide clene.

6) Die Nennung eines Namens wird mit denselben Worten wiederholt: 323 ff. His meister tok him wel raþe þat hiȝte Saber = 458 ff. His meister a mette in þe wai þat hiȝte Saber. — 1303 ff. His name was i hete Benoun I bore a was at Souþ Hamtoun = 2085 ff. For a kniȝtes loue Benoun þat was i-boren at Souþ Hamtoun.

7) Die Einleitung einer Rede geschieht mit den nämlichen Worten. Dafür nur ein Beispiel: 190 And ȝhe answerde wiþ tresoun mest = 196 And ȝhe answerde wiþ tresoun þan.

8) Aehnliche Thatsachen werden mit denselben Worten erzählt: 157 ff. te mesager him þankede ȝerne, Hom aȝen he gan him terne = 1161 ff. Bonefas him þankede ȝorne Hom aȝen he gan to terne. — 786 Also a (sc. þe bor) wolde

him haue a swolwe = 2988 Ase he (sc. þe dragoun) wolde him swolwe. — 811 ff. And Beves in þat ilche venev þourȝ godes grace & is vertv (Wiþ is swerd out a slinte Twei toskes) = 2313 ff. And in þat ilche selue veneu þourȝ godes grace & is vertu (þe liounesse so harde he smot). — 1678 ff. þe beste stede he let forþ drawe And sadelede hit & wel a diȝt = 1942 ff. A gode stede ȝhe let forþ drawe And sadeled hit & wel a diȝt. — 1481 ff. And bad hem come leste & meste To onoure þat meri feste = 2997 ff. And bed hem come leste & meste To onoure þat meri feste. — 1705 Of þat sweuene he was of drad = 2516 Of is sweuene he was afraid. — 2437 ff. þis twe kinge fouȝte i-fere More þan foure & twenti ȝere = 2450 ff. And so þai fouȝte dragouns i-fere Mor þan foure & þretti ȝere. — 2609 ff. Beves was hardi & of gode hert, Aȝen þe dragoun anon a stert = 2625 ff. Beves was hardi & of gode hert In to þe welle anon a stert. — 2654 A foule mesel alse ȝif a were = 3504 A fule mesel alse ȝif a were. — 2903 ff. Forþ a wente ase hot Over þe water in a bot = 2973 ff. Forþ wente Ascopard ase hot Ouer þe water in a bot. — 3203 ff. þouȝ ich nouȝt discriue þe bredale, Ye mai wel wite, hit was riale = 4383 ff. ȝe witeþ wel, þouȝ ine telle yow, þe feste was riale inow. — 3495 While ȝhe was in Ermonie, Boþe fysik & sirgirie ȝhe hadde lerned meisters grete = 3729 ff. While Josiane was in Ermonie, he hadde lerned of minstralcie. — 3665 ff. Saber at Hamtoun lai in is bed, Him þouȝte, Beves a wonde hed = 3865 ff, Saber at Hamtoun in hedde lay, Him þouȝte þat he Beves say. — 3719 ff. And forþ þai wente hasteli To seche Beves & sire Terri = 3746 ff. And forþ þai wente hastelie Beves & Terry for to seche. — 4215 ff. Beves prikede forþ þo Chepe. þe folk him folwede al to hepe = 4243 ff. And forþ a wente into Chepe, þe folk him folwede al to hepe. — 4394 And wente to Mombraunt þer he was king = 4405 ff. Beves wente wiþouten dwelling Into Mombraunt þar he was king.

Als Resultat dieser Untersuchung inbezug auf den Stil unseres Gedichtes ergiebt sich, dass der Dichter des Beves of Hamtoun aus dem Schatze epischer Formeln reichlich geschöpft hat, und dass auch die Wiederholungen innerhalb des Gedichtes selbst ziemlich zahlreich sind. Und wenn Zielke in der Einl. zu Sir Orfeo (p. 7) sagt, „dass es für die Beurteilung jeder einzelnen Dichtung von Wichtigkeit sei, festzustellen, welchen Gebrauch der Dichter von dem Vorrate formelhafter Ausdrücke gemacht habe“, so dürfen wir der hier in Rede stehenden Romanze keinen hohen Platz in unserer Wertschätzung anweisen. Es kann uns also nicht Wunder nehmen, wenn Chancer in seinem Sir Thopas, dieser Parodie auf die mittelenglische Romanzendichtung, auch den Beves, den er sogar besonders anführt, mit seinem Spotte nicht verschont hat.

Thesen.

1. Leroy ist Verfasser der gesamten Satire Ménippée, auch in ihrer ersten erweiterten Form.
2. Die mittelenglische Romanze: Ly beaus desconus hat nicht das französische Gedicht des Renaud de Beaujeu zur Quelle, sondern beide haben aus einer gemeinsamen Vorlage geschöpft.
3. Maître Elie's Ueberarbeitung der ältesten französischen Uebertragung von Ovid's Ars amatoria ist unvollständig überliefert.
4. Bei syntactischen Untersuchungen ist inbetreff der Behandlung der Belegstellen die statistische Methode zu empfehlen.

Lebenslauf.

Ich, Carl Schmirgel, evangelischer Confession, bin am 14. November 1859 in Falkenau bei Grottkau geboren als Sohn des Wirtschaftsinspectors Gustav Schmirgel und dessen Ehefrau Emma, geb. Börner. Nachdem ich bis Michaelis 1869 die Dorfschule, sodann bis Michaelis 1878 das Realgymnasium am Zwinger in Breslau besucht hatte, bezog ich mit dem Zeugnis der Reife die Universität Breslau um mich dem Studium der neueren Sprachen zu widmen. Ich hörte Vorlesungen bei den Herren Professoren: Caro, Dilthey, Dove, Gaspary, Gröber, Kölbing, Partsch, Reifferscheid, Th. Weber und Weinhold, und bei den Herren Dr. Bobertag und Lector Freymond. Mehrere Semester nahm ich an den Uebungen des Kgl. Seminars für romanische und englische Philologie unter Leitung der Herren Professoren Gaspary, Gröber und Kölbing teil.

Allen diesen Herren sage ich meinen tiefgefühlten Dank, besonders aber Herrn Professor Kölbing für die Anregung zu der vorliegenden Arbeit und für die freundliche Teilnahme, welche er mir bei Anfertigung derselben gezeigt hat.